



THE DALLAS HERALD.

CHARLES R. PRYOR, Editor.
Dallas, Wednesday, March 11, 1860.

Special Notice to Patrons of the Herald.—All persons who have not paid for their subscription for the current year, are hereby notified that the same will be discontinued unless the amount due is paid by the 15th inst. of the month of April.

TEXAS ALMANAC, FOR 1860.
FOR SALE AT THE HERALD OFFICE.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.
FOR THE ELECTION IN AUGUST NEXT.

For District Attorney.
We are authorized and requested to announce J. R. PRYOR, Esq., of Dallas, as a candidate for District Attorney of the 10th Judicial District.

For Chief Justice.
We are authorized and requested to announce J. R. PRYOR, Esq., of Dallas, as a candidate for Chief Justice of the 10th Judicial District.

For Sheriff.
We are authorized and requested to announce W. M. WATKINS, Esq., of Dallas, as a candidate for Sheriff of the 10th Judicial District.

For County Surveyor.
We are authorized and requested to announce WILLIAM H. THOMAS, Esq., of Dallas, as a candidate for County Surveyor of the 10th Judicial District.

For County Treasurer.
We are authorized and requested to announce EDWARD W. HUNT, Esq., of Dallas, as a candidate for County Treasurer of the 10th Judicial District.

For County Clerk.
We are authorized and requested to announce ALEXANDER B. WATKINS, Esq., of Dallas, as a candidate for County Clerk of the 10th Judicial District.

For Assessor and Collector.
We are authorized and requested to announce JAMES P. GIBSON, Esq., of Dallas, as a candidate for Assessor and Collector of the 10th Judicial District.

For County Commissioner.
We are authorized and requested to announce J. A. WINN, Esq., of Dallas, as a candidate for County Commissioner of the 10th Judicial District.

Constable Precinct No. 1.
We are authorized and requested to announce JOHN E. JAYDA, Esq., of Dallas, as a candidate for Constable of Precinct No. 1, Dallas County.

Constable Precinct No. 2.
We are authorized and requested to announce JAMES H. HARRIS, Esq., of Dallas, as a candidate for Constable of Precinct No. 2, Dallas County.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. W. JOHNSON, Esq., of Kaufman, Texas, is fully authorized to solicit advertisements and subscriptions for the Dallas Herald in New Orleans and other cities, and to receive and remit for any money due this office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
See advertisement of a town residence and a farm near Cedar Springs, for sale, by Judge Nat. M. Burford. Both these places are very desirable to any one wishing to locate.

We invite attention to the business card of Messrs. J. J. Lloyd & Co., Commission Merchants, Naveas to Depot. This is a reliable firm, and is endorsed by our friends from the upper country.

Attention is called to the advertisement of valuable tracts of land for sale, by H. G. Rannels. These tracts are situated in Limestone, Dallas and Tarrant counties, in the midst of the most fertile and productive portions of Texas, and convenient to the proposed routes of two Railroads.

See notice of the Morning Star Hotel, at Naveas, under the management of James Noland. Our friends stopping at the Depot will find this a pleasant and well furnished house. Call at the Morning Star and enjoy its hospitality.

We invite especial attention to the medical card of Dr. Shepard in today's paper. He has located at Trinity Mills, is an accomplished gentleman, and a good physician. He deserves the patronage of the public.

We beg to call the attention of those traveling northwards this Summer, to the advertisement, in another column, of the St. Charles and St. Louis Hotels. Both these establishments have been known for years as the leading hotels in New Orleans, and, as the St. Charles is to be kept open during the Summer, we would especially call the attention of those passing through New Orleans, on their way north, to the fact that they can there get the best accommodation to be had in the South, with every convenience for large or small families.

Fifth Avenue Hotel.—We invite the attention of those visiting New York, this Summer, to the advertisement of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, which was opened in August last, by Hitchcock, Darling & Co. It is acknowledged to be the largest hotel in the world, and in point of comfort, is excelled by none in the United States. The proprietors have both lived many years in the South, Mr. Hitchcock having been connected with the St. Charles Hotel, in New Orleans, and Mr. Darling with the Battle House, in Mobile; therefore the hotel may be regarded as almost exclusively a Southern House, where Southern men and Southern families may be sure to find plenty of room with the best of attention.

We are pleased to see the Bonham Era endorsing our position in regard to the junction of the Memphis and El Paso Road with the Central, at this point. Such a junction would materially aid the richest agricultural portion of the State, and would not interfere with the extension of any road to the West.

Geo. W. Paschal has left the editorial department of the Southern Intelligencer, and A. B. Norton, of the Fort Worth Chief, has taken his place.—Judge Paschal was a vigorous writer, and good lawyer, but terribly mystified about politics. We regret his withdrawal from the fraternity, but wish him much success in his profession.

We hear that the two Abolitionists, Blount and McKinney, who made themselves so obnoxious to the people of Dallas last Summer, and were summarily expelled from the country, have petitioned the legislatures of Iowa and Wisconsin, and demand redress from the State of Texas. If they will return in propria persona, and behave as they did before, they will be re-arrested, and no mistake.

Last Sunday was a gala-day for the good people of Fort Worth. The corner stone of the new Court House was laid with appropriate Masonic honors, under the supervision of Col. J. C. McCoy, D. D. G. M. of the 14th District, on which occasion our distinguished Col. J. M. Crockett, delivered a beautiful address. The evening closed with a splendid ball, at which the fair ladies and gallant gentlemen, who were invited by the approach of Sabbath, and who had then come to dream of the coming of the Sabbath, were all in the land.

The Administration Organ and Gov. Houston. The Constitution, Old Buck's organ, may be considered a fair index of the sentiments entertained by Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet. It was a matter of more than ordinary interest to know what the Administration organ would say about the very remarkable document emanated by his Excellency, Governor Houston, upon the presentation of the South Carolina Resolutions. The message itself, emanating from so distinguished a source, was deemed by his friends worthy of the consideration of the President, and worthy of a lengthened critique in his organ. But in this, these devoted friends of a once great man, now in his declining, find themselves at fault in their reckoning. The Constitution, instead of endorsing the sentiments, or republishing the message, gives it a contemptuous silence, thereby ignoring the sentiments contained in it, and rebuking its submission. Instead of the message, the organ republishes the critique of the State Gazette upon this remarkable message, and takes no further notice of it. Major Marshall gave the best refutation of the dogma set forth by Gov. Houston, that has yet appeared, and has been therefor received, republished and endorsed by the Administration. Those who have watched the acts of Mr. Buchanan with the attention that they have deserved, could never have thought that that party which claimed Gen. Houston as its leader, would have ever secured the shadow of a title to the claim set forth last summer, that the Opposition party of this State enjoyed the sympathy and hearty endorsement of the President. This was urged with a pertinacity worthy of more truth and candor, and which would have been a reliable Democrat, causing them to break their allegiance to the organized Democracy. This claim on the part of Houston's friends, not only secured many supporters to the cause of disorganization, but caused many true and tried Democrats to doubt the soundness of Mr. Buchanan himself. How could it be otherwise? If Gen. Houston was considered unsound and unreliable in his political record, having announced distinctly from his place in the Senate that he had left the Democratic party, and was then found fighting against the organized Democracy, what could these Democrats who remained true to the principles and usages of the party, do, but doubt the man who, it was said, endorsed one of known unsoundness? These doubts of Mr. Buchanan's soundness helped greatly to disturb the harmony of feeling that should ever pervade a great party during an important canvass, and thus alienated many true and good men, who are now willing and waiting to return into the fold. It was true that Mr. Buchanan endorsed the disorganizing notion of Gen. Houston in running against the regular nominee of the Democratic State Convention, how could men trust Mr. Buchanan, who was himself the nominee of a convention, and the great exponent of Democratic principles and usages? Democrats were mystified at the abnormalities which presented themselves and bewildered at the inconsistencies that met them at every turn. They were perplexed, as *ovo ad malum*. They saw Gen. Houston, claiming the support of the organized Administration, himself a disorganizer; they heard the almost unanimous shout of the Know Nothing cohorts raised in praise of Mr. Buchanan, with all the intemperance and zeal of new converts, and heard with doubt and misgiving the same men laud and glorify him—the same men who, a few years ago, delighted and amused each other by calling the President "Zet Zet Jenny," "Black Cockade Federalist," and such other epithets as the ingenuity of politicians can alone invent. It is still fresh in every mind—even in the most treacherous memory—that Gen. Houston himself led the van of the Know Nothing campaign, and sustained Mr. Fillmore in open and undisguised preference to Mr. Buchanan. This same party, left us by Houston, Bob Taylor, Epperson, Norton and others, in the Presidential contest, found themselves in 1856 still fighting side by side, and assisted by such false Democrats as Pense, Paschal, &c., with many well-meaning members of the Democracy who silently did the voting, and listened with doubtful ears to the cry of the mongrel pack as they shouted hosannas to the name of Buchanan, whom three short years ago they lampooned, and caricatured with all the unenvied bitterness of hereditary enemies.

We ask, then, when so many were mistrustful and bewildered, how could Democrats but doubt the propriety of Mr. Buchanan, and suffer their affections to be alienated from him? Mr. Buchanan was the President elect of the Democratic party—the organized party that clung with fondness to its principles and usages; could he, then, forsake that party and endorse a course at war with said party, and sustain a man whose chief supporters have ever since the election claimed him as a member of the American party, and the victory as a triumph of their illiberal policy? These questions were honestly asked during the late campaign; and notwithstanding the efforts of the Democracy, Gen. Houston was elected, and claimed to the end the aid and the sympathy of the Administration.

The republication of the Gazette's article, is the first step towards an awakening that we have seen, and it is to be hoped that the doubt will be cleared up, and the Opposition deprived of their borrowed plumage. The Administration is likely to be one of the most brilliant in the history of the Republic, and the name of Mr. Buchanan enshrined in the affections of the people with an intensity that finds a parallel alone in the spotless career of Gen. Washington.

We are pleased to see that our distinguished Representatives in Congress are alive to the importance of having our frontier protected. With such a delegation, Texas need not fear that her interests will be neglected. We are happy to note the action of Senator Wigfall on the Mexican question. He has already fulfilled the highest expectations of his friends, as an able and fearless debater, and as a firm and undaunted guardian of the rights and honor of his State. In the Senate, on the 24th February, Mr. Wigfall introduced a joint resolution requesting the President to call out the regiment of Texas volunteers authorized by the act of 1858. He explained that this was necessary to protect the frontier of Texas from the ravages of Cortina's banditti, who have desolated the country along the Rio Grande, from the mouth to 100 miles above. Such a course at such a time cannot fail to render him one of the most popular men in the State; for, promptness of action and great personal bravery, coupled with a commanding intellect, make the possessor the true great man, who can hold the affections of the people, while he serves them faithfully.

From the Standard Extra, of Feb. 20th, we learn that the iron for the first 25 miles of the Memphis & El Paso Railroad is contracted for, and en route for its destination; also a locomotive, hand-car, &c.

We congratulate the citizens of the upper country upon such an event, and hope that they will realize unbounded prosperity from the enterprise. Should the respective companies of the Central and the Memphis Roads form a junction, it will bring the wheat crops of the Red River counties in direct connection with the great Southern Markets from Galveston to Havana and Rio Janeiro, long before the crops of the Northern States are harvested. A brilliant future awaits Northern Texas, when her inexhaustible resources are fully developed.

The Legislature of New Mexico has expelled their Speaker on discovering that he was an Abolitionist.

Frontier News.
We learn from the stage driver from Fort Worth, that the mail rider between Stephenville and Jacksboro was killed by Indians, last Wednesday. From the interesting communication given below, by a reliable and intelligent gentleman, it will be seen that the Indians are becoming very daring in their forays upon the settlements, venturing within 25 miles of the town of Weatherford, and going towards Johnson county.

We are pleased to learn that Capt. Preston designs raising a company of volunteers in this county for the purpose of aiding the people on the frontier. Such a movement will meet the approbation and encouragement of our citizens. The people of Dallas will not fail to answer the calls of their exposed and unprotected citizens on the western border. As regards the O. L. M. letter, it is all gammon, gotten up to infamize certain men in the west. Such is the belief.

WEATHERFORD, TEXAS, }
March 8th, 1860. }

Dr. C. R. PAVEN.
EDITOR HERALD: Dear Sir: I have just read a letter from Capt. Bayler, written on yesterday at Middleton's Ranch, in the north-west corner of Erath county, and containing a report to a gentleman of this place, in which he states that in Erath county, there are, at present, at least one hundred Indians; and that on Monday last, they killed and scalped a man near Capt. Garlands. He also stated that the settlers were leaving their homes on Paroxy, and that there were strong symptoms of a general stampede. Only thirty miles from the place where the letter was written, there are now a large number of Indians, and they are hourly expecting an attack from the red rascals.

From a reliable gentleman just from Erath, I learn that on the 5th inst., near the road leading from Weatherford to Stephenville, about twenty three miles from here, a party of sixteen Indians, covered traveling in the tracks of Comanche Park, which is situated in Johnson county, 27 miles south-west of Weatherford. They were well mounted, and armed with rifles. Their designs can only be conjectured.

The citizens of Erath and Palo Pinto are calling on Parker county for aid, which we are poorly prepared to furnish at present; but that a single man is unwilling to go, but from the fact that it is a most unwise and dangerous thing to do in a condition to stand even a short scout; and to go on foot, would be worse than folly.

If there are any chivalrous spirits in or about Dallas, who are anxious to engage in a little fight with the Indians, now is a chance for them to do so. Send them to Johnson county, where they will find a time would be well spent by the almost entirely defenseless border settlers. Unless aid is furnished from some source, and that too, within a very short time, the border counties will be depopulated, and Parker and Johnson left open the frontier.

The Legislature of Texas, in its session at Austin, has appropriated for the protection of the frontier, but Governor Houston will not order troops although authorized by law, and strongly petitioned by the people of this section of the State, where he received almost a unanimous vote in the last election) to do so. Whether he is actuated in this refusing, from his long cherished policy for the infernal red devil, or whether he is willing that a whole community should suffer in order to avenge himself upon the frontier who to have fought against him last August, by leaving them to the mercies of their savage foe, time alone will determine. Since appearing to his circular addressed to the citizens of the frontier, the letter from O. L. M. purporting to have been written at "Caddo Creek, Arkansas," I think him capable of doing almost anything, no matter how grovelling. No man of sense could doubt for a moment that the letter is a humbug, and the insinuations contained therein against Capt. Bayler, &c., maliciously false and unfounded.

I will write you again in a few days.
Yours truly,
R. J. MCKENZIE.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.—Gov. Bissel, of Illinois, has been convicted of the escape of a fugitive slave and convict, from Kentucky.

A few years ago, a slave of J. C. Hawkins was indicted for burglary, but made his escape with assistance from the Abolitionists. He was next heard of in Chicago, where he sported a white woman as his mistress. He committed some crime, and was condemned to the Penitentiary, his time expiring on the 10th of February, 1860. The Governor, fearing that he would be demanded sent him a pardon, to take effect on the 11th of February. However, his owner appeared at Springfield on the 8th, and presented a requisition for an escaped felon, from the Governor of Kentucky. The Governor of Illinois effected some delay in getting the proper papers from the Secretary of State, and while waiting for said documents, he dispatched a special messenger to the Warden of the prison, ordering the immediate release of the prisoner, so that when the owner presented himself, the bird had flown to Canada. Such a course shows bad faith, and unmanly deception towards a sister State, and is viewed with disgust and abhorrence by all honorable men. Equality and rights! This is a fair sample of what the South may expect at all times.

It is said that Senator Wigfall's bill appropriating \$1,500,000 for a regiment of Texas Rangers, will pass.—*Galveston News*.

We are glad to see that Wigfall is not unmindful of our suffering frontier. Amidst the turmoil and excitement of Washington life, he finds time to devise means for the protection of the large and respectable portion of our State that are at this day and hour liable to be attacked by blood thirsty savages, and their lives and property endangered. Should this large appropriation pass, and a Regiment of Rangers be called out, the State of Texas will be relieved of a heavy expense, and the \$200,000 appropriated by our Legislature for frontier protection, become unnecessary for the purpose for which it was designed. Our present delegation in Congress entertains no sickly sentimentality for these denizens of the wilderness; but are men upon whose well tutored minds the fanciful and poetical suffering of the "poor Indian" will fall as the idle wind upon the unyielding rock.

The telegraphic dispatch says that the bill will pass both houses; and for the sake of suffering humanity we hope it may.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has decided unanimously that mulattoes have the right to vote and to bring suit for damages when prevented from so doing. The Governor of Iowa, upon technical grounds, frivolous and untenable, has refused to give up Barclay Coppie, one of old Brown's microscopists, upon the requisition of the Governor of Virginia. His refusal elicited a special message from Mr. Letcher to the Legislature, setting forth in strong terms the determination of the North to maintain a hostile attitude towards the South, and rebuking in unmeasured terms conduct so unjustifiable in the Executive of a sovereign State.

The spirit of improvement seems to be prevailing just now in our town. Several new merchants design commencing business, and several new buildings are being erected around the Square. In a few years we will have the most beautiful plaza and town in Texas.

We are pleased to hear that the town of McKinney is rapidly improving. The design for their new Court House, we hear, is an admirable one.

The town of Kaufman, situated in one of the best counties in the State, is not behind in improvements. We hear flattering accounts of it, and wish its amiable citizens much success and prosperity.

The Tyler Reporter, amongst other interesting items of news, gives the details of the presentation of an elegant flag to the Tyler Guards, by Miss Rebecca Wadsworth. The presentation speech was most eloquent and felicitous in style, and the reply of Col. Chilton was characteristic of the gallant gentleman.

The Reporter contains an excellent leader on railroads, in which the Southern Pacific road is styled the Great National Highway, as well as a powerful

Three Cheers for Old Buck!!! AMERICAN HONOR TO BE VINDICATED. UNITED STATES TROOPS ORDERED INTO MEXICO!

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

By telegraphic dispatches received at Galveston and Houston, from Washington, we learn that the War Department has ordered Col. Lee, the commander of the Military Department of Texas, to place himself at the head of his troops and to pursue the marauder, Cortez, into Mexico, and to chastise him and his band.

There are already 642 men scattered along the border from Fort Brown to Fort Clark.

The President has ordered troops into Chihuahua, for the purpose of protecting American rights and interests.

In addition to the troops ordered to cross the Rio Grande, large detachments of United States Marines from our squadron in the Gulf, have been ordered to land in whatever Mexican ports in which American lives and property are menaced. Hurrah for President Buchanan and his prompt response to the requirements of Texas.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.
In consequence of information received at the War Department from Gov. Houston, of Texas, Col. Lee, who commands the Department of Texas, is expressly ordered to pursue and capture Cortez, and his band, whether they go into Mexico or not, the purpose being to strike a decisive blow, even if the consequences be involved. There are 642 men belonging to the Infantry and Cavalry arms, stretched from Fort Brown, near Matamoros, to Fort Clark, about 250 miles above, under the command of officers, and with special instructions as to vigilance.

Intelligence received here represents Cortez as an American citizen, who rescued his followers by opening the jail at Brownsville, and then plundering on both sides of the river. The belief is that he has more Americans than Mexicans in his band.

The authorities of the State of Chihuahua recently applied to the President for the aid of our troops stationed near there, to prevent depredations on American citizens and property, said to have been committed by marauders and banditti in the interest of Miramon, who were drilling and organizing for the defeat of the Liberal cause.

Orders have been sent to Capt. Walker, commanding at Fort Bliss, to direct his force to be marched into Chihuahua for the purpose stated.

The Mexican treaty was today taken up in the Senate for discussion, and read, according to the usual formality, which consumed most of the sitting. It will be pressed by Senator Mason daily until a vote is taken.

Instructions were sent from the Department of State today to Ward, our minister in China, requiring him to remain at his post, and carry out Mr. Reed's treaty. He had intimated his intention to return.

U. S. MARINES ORDERED INTO MEXICO.—WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—In addition to the U. S. troops ordered across the Rio Grande frontier into Mexico, one of the U. S. Marine Corps, from the additional detachments of U. S. Marines, from our squadron in the Gulf, at whatever Mexican ports they may be found necessary for the protection of American property and citizens.

Those already landed, under a temporary arrangement, at Tampico and Minatitlan, from the ships Brooklyn and Saratoga, will be ordered to remain, and be strengthened if necessary.

The troops ordered across the Rio Grande frontier will be authorized to pursue Cortez's guerrilla band wherever they may be found, and into whatever State they may flee.

THE MEXICAN TREATY IN THE SENATE.—WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The Senate was occupied the whole day yesterday and today, in executive session, with the new treaty with Mexico, negotiated by Mr. McLane.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, by which the treaty was reported, advocated its ratification—but, as he said, very reluctantly.

Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, denounced it in very severe terms, as unworthy of the consideration of the Senate.

Mr. Sherman, of Rhode Island, followed in an eloquent speech of over an hour, in which he declared his opposition to the treaty, not only for his own State, but for New England. She did not want the treaty; it was opposed in terms to her highest interest and to her manufacturing interest generally. Neither did she approve the free trade principles on which it was based. They tended inevitably to the destruction of our federal revenue system and would in the end compel a resort to direct taxation, for the support of the Government, than which nothing could be more opposed to our established policy.

Other Senators followed on the same side and with the same denunciatory tone. The articles appropriating four millions of money, one-half for the satisfaction of claims against Mexico, the other half in consideration of duties released, meet with particular opposition.

The opposition, indeed, is of such a varied, decided and formidable character that it is now generally conceded the treaty is dead, and can, under no circumstances, be ratified.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Senate made a formal call upon the President yesterday for the dispatches in reference to the Rio Grande troubles, brought on by Gen. Forbes Britton, the special commissioner from Texas.

Also for all other papers and documents in the possession of the President in reference to the same subject.

It is generally understood that the Senate will take up the whole question of our actual relations with Mexico at the earliest moment.

SENATOR SEWARD'S SPEECH.—WASHINGTON, March 1.—Mr. Seward, of New York, addressed the Senate yesterday in an elaborate speech in favor of the immediate admission of Texas, under the proposed constitution.

This was Mr. Seward's first political movement on the floor of the Senate the present session, or, indeed, since his return from Europe, and, in consequence, an immense audience had assembled to hear him. The speech is generally described here as "very adroit."

PRINTER FINALLY ELECTED.—WASHINGTON, March 2.—In the House today the appropriation bill to carry out the stipulation of the treaty with the Indians in Washington and Oregon Territories was taken up and passed.

The House again proceeded to the election of Printer. On the first ballot ex-Gov. Ford, of Ohio, was elected by 5 majority.

The vote upon this ballot was as follows: Total number of votes cast, 187, of which Ford received 97, Globevrenner 72, and Scott 10.

Mr. Colfax, on behalf of the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill authorizing publishers of newspapers to print on the wrappers of their paper, the dates when subscriptions to the paper expired.

ANNOUUCEMENT OF SENATOR KANSAS.—LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Feb. 28.—The Legislature of this Territory passed the bill providing for the abolition of slavery in that Territory over the Governor's veto by a vote of 30 yeas to 7 nays.

THE WRECK OF THE HUNGARIAN.—MONTREAL, Feb. 28.—The agent for the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, to which the Hungarian belonged, received a dispatch last evening from Cape Sable, stating that one of the last steamer's boats had been found, bottom side up, at Point L'Anse-au-Loup, with cargo lashed to the thwart, and in a perfectly sound condition. The boat had every appearance of having been filled with passengers at the time it was capsized.

Several pieces of small boats, and a considerable quantity of goods of various descriptions, have been washed ashore, and are strewn along the beach around Cape Sable.

Several bodies have also been washed ashore, but no clue has been found to their names.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Advice has been received from Nicaragua by which it is understood that Commodore Vanderbilt has secured from the Government of Nicaragua the right of way over the isthmus for the purpose of transporting merchandise and passengers.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The House yesterday, March 2, passed a bill providing that \$5,000,000 be placed at the disposal of the President for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Freedmen's Bureau Act.

suppression of outrages and hostilities on the Rio Grande. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The official report in relation to the new dome of the Capitol states that the structure of the Capitol building is sufficiently strong to bear the new iron dome, which weighs 3,700 tons and cost \$904,000.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—In the House today, Rev. Mr. Sherman, of Philadelphia, was elected Chaplain by 70 majority.

A bill introduced by Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, relating to the mileage of members to 25 cents per day, per mile, was passed by a vote of 151 yeas to 21 nays.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Hoard, of New York, providing for the appointment of a select committee to enquire into the statements recently made by Messrs. Adams, Harkins and Hickman, charging the President with having endeavored to bribe them from what they deemed their proper course of duty. After some considerable discussion the resolution was adopted.

NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.—WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Central Committee of the National Conservative Union party have determined to call a National Convention of that party to meet in Baltimore, on the 7th of May.

SCENES IN GALVESTON.—GALVESTON, March 8.—An affray occurred in this city, yesterday, between two Italians, proprietors of an oyster saloon on Strand street, named respectively R. Bernardo and Charles Basso. Basso stabbed Bernardo with a dagger, through the heart, killing him instantly. The quarrel grew out of some misunderstanding relative to the loan of a basket. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of willful murder.

The people are very much excited and very strong threats were made to lynch the prisoner. The military were called out and kept under arms all night to guard the jail. No attempt was made, however, to rescue him. This morning the excitement has subsided.

THE HUNGARIAN.—HALIFAX, March 6.—The British cutter, Baring, has arrived at this port from the wreck of the Hungarian, with the mails taken up in the vicinity of the wreck, which will be examined and all that can be can be despatched will be forwarded to their destination. Most of the mail matter, however, has been soaked to a pulp, and is all lost.

THE WANDERER.—BOSTON, March 6.—The famous yacht Wanderer, which was practically run away with, by her mate, and brought to this port, sailed yesterday for Havana.

The amount to be paid by Mr. Vanderbilt to the Nicaragua Government for this right of way is \$100,000, together with the payment of one dollar and twenty cents for every passenger crossing the isthmus by this route.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.—NEW YORK, March 1.—The time of the meeting of the Republican National Convention, at Chicago, has been changed to the 16th of May.

MISSOURI OPPOSITION CONVENTION.—ST. LOUIS, Mar. 1.—The Missouri Opposition Convention met in this city today. The Convention nominated Mr. Edward Bates as a candidate for the Presidency in the contest of 1860.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 1.—The Senate Committee on Post Office and Post Roads, it is now ascertained, will report a bill providing for the transportation, sent weekly, of U. S. mail between St. Joseph, Missouri, and Pleasantville, California; the compensation to be \$500,000 per annum.

Also, a bill for the transportation of the U. S. mails, semi-weekly, between New Orleans and El Paso, thence to connect with the St. Joseph's mails to California, for the additional sum of \$250,000 per annum.

The proposition is now to abandon entirely the ocean mail service, by the isthmus route, and substitute the overland service instead.

INCREASE OF REVENUE.—WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The revenue received into the treasury for the month ending December 31st exceeds the amount received for the corresponding month last year by \$4,250,000. The revenue for the month of January, 1860, was \$4,250,000, together with a considerable increase at New York during the month of January and thus far in February of this year, authorized the belief that Secretary Cobb's estimate of \$55,000,000 revenue for the present fiscal year will be fully sustained, and perhaps considerably exceeded.

The amount of specie in the Treasury subject to draft is \$5,500,000 besides \$2,500,000 Treasury notes that may be re-issued.

The Civilian and Gazette republishes a part of an article from the "States and Union" newspaper, published at Washington City, from which the inference is conveyed that that excellent Democratic journal intends to compliment, when in fact, the States and Union administrators one of the severest rebukes we have yet seen on the Governor's Message on the South Carolina Resolutions.

Without giving the long quotation from Gov. Houston's speech in 1858, which contains sentiments of which any man may be proud, and which are in direct conflict with those enunciated in his late message, we give the editorial remarks of the States and Union, without garbling them:

GOVERNOR HUSTON'S MESSAGE.
The submission to Union preservers at the price of Southern honor and Southern interests, are making a great flourish of the message of the governor of Texas. They array that document, as frequently as occasion will decently permit, against those who are resolved, whatever the consequences, to bring about a speedy termination of the project of the irrepressible conflict. Now, it is somewhat remarkable, that they should be ignorant of the fact that the most insidious demonstration that was made against the traitorous doctrines of Mr. Seward, as announced by him in the Senate during the session which preceded the delivery of his Rochester speech, proceeded from the lips of the present governor of Texas. In the able speech which he delivered in the Senate on the 21st of April, 1858—by far the ablest of his life—in support of his resolution, in relation to the establishment of a protectorate over Mexico, he said:

"I have followed the long extract, which will probably be the last of its kind."

It was the utterance of such noble, patriotic sentiments as the foregoing which restored General Houston in the confidence of the citizens of the gallant State of Texas. Does he now repudiate them? It would indeed seem so from his recent message. He says: "We will the cause, and give up best." He retires from the gubernatorial chair with a political reputation so damaged that, vast as have been his recuperative powers, he will find it impossible to improve, even slightly, during the remainder of his years. We wish with a better termination to his long and eventful political life.

GOSPEL FROM DALLAS.—Our friend, Judge Buford, made the best speech in Dallas, week before last, that has been heard there for years, and he can do it, too, notwithstanding Dallas is full of the brightest and noblest spirits in the State. Just a week after, his lady presented him with an heir, a ten pounder. Congratulate us, Judge, and give up best.

The next generation in Texas will undoubtedly be a powerful one.—Letters from Jacksonville say that the utmost indignation prevails on the frontier about the course of Governor.—Our friend, Pryor, of the Herald, is winning golden opinions of his paper, and doubtless golden eagles for it. He and Snodell deserve it. They print a paper that has no superior in the State.—*Telegraph*.

Now, we defy the world to produce just such another man, who can compare so prettily as Cushing. While we thank him with our whole heart, we are forced to say that we deserve less of commendation, than does the noble cause of Democracy, which we try to advocate—a cause which has engaged the best intellects of the State,—of which our friend Cushing is the "bright particular star." We do not mean this as a return for what he has said about the Herald, but simply because it is true, and because all that we could say of the Telegraph is mentioned. Long life to them both.

The Echo is the name of a spunky little sheet published at Shelbyville, Shelby county, Texas, by M. E. McCormick, with the express avowed object of the Union of the States—distinct, as the editors—say, as the "see."

It gives the Herald a passing notice; but, for the life of us, we cannot tell whether intended as a compliment or not. We wish it such success, and that it may, like its unfortunate progenitor, the attendant of Burns, ever retain his voice, and that some raised \$5,000,000 be placed at the disposal of the Freedmen's Bureau, if it also could be so.

"We are under obligations to Messrs. Royall & Edwards for the prospectus of a new paper to be started at Houston, and entitled the 'True South.'" It professes to be of the States Rights school of politics, and opposed to traitors, without aid and without aid. We gladly place it upon our exchange list.

Now Mr. Herald! keep your shirt on until our regular editor returns. We are confident that he has some "particular thunder" laid by for your especial benefit.—*Messenger*.